

Bonn Socialists Greet Soviet Plan

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Daily Worker

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Unification of Labor Can Mark The Start of a New Advance

By GEORGE MORRIS

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Banquet Brings Us \$2,500 From Goal

Thanks to a banner collection of \$838 raised at the inspiring trade union banquet to labor editor George Morris, we stood only a little more than \$2,500 from completion of our \$60,000 fund drive as of Friday night.

We certainly don't expect to be running this appeal any longer than a few days, when we'll be able to jointly breathe a sigh of relief and say "Well done!"

Received Friday \$ 1,006.00
Total before Weekend \$57,447.83
STILL TO GO \$ 2,552.17

Send your contributions to
P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station,
New York 3, N. Y. or bring to
35 East 12th St., 8th floor.

Costa Rica Buys 5 U. S. Planes

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 16.—Armed peasants dug in today in Northern Costa Rica in preparation for a new attack by well-armed invaders.

Four P-51 Mustang fighters and a C-54 flying boxcar hastily purchased from the U. S. were due to arrive here tomorrow morning to bolster the government forces.

Costa Ricans claimed they had won the first pitched battle of the six-day-old war in three hours of fighting last night.

Charge Transit Agency With 'Hidden Treasury'

Chicago Trial Exposes Lautner's Memory

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The cross-examination of the FBI informer John Lautner, which has already shattered some of his "expert" testimony was to be continued here with the opening of the second week of the trial of Claude Lightfoot.

The sharp questioning of Lautner was being conducted by defense counsel John J. Abt in this test case involving the membership section of the Smith Act.

Lautner has testified at length and in detail concerning what he said were his activities in the Communist Party for 25 years. The government's witness was shaken, however, when Abt revealed that Lautner now "remembers" certain things which he "forgot" in previous sworn testimony.

Under questioning in Federal Judge Phillip R. Sullivan's court, Lautner recounted verbatim a conversation which he said he had with the FBI in 1951 concerning how much they were to be paying him as an informer.

"They told me my knowledge of

the Communist Party is wanted and that I may as well make up my mind that I will have to accept \$20 a day," he recalled.

Abt then drew the witness' attention to a hearing before the Board of Regents of New York in which Abt had also cross-examined Lautner who appeared as a government informer.

Reading from the official record of the Board of Regents hearing in the spring of 1953, Abt brought out the fact that Lautner had been questioned concerning the same 1951 meeting with the FBI. In that testimony, Lautner stated under oath that he could remember nothing of what had been said.

The government witness shouted angrily when Abt asked him a question to conclude the lengthy recital of the sums of money which Lautner had received from the government.

Queried Abt, "Isn't it true that since January, 1950, you have been a paid professional informer?"

Lautner purpled with rage and shouted "No, I have never been an

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Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, said yesterday his union had retained a firm of accountants to study the Transit Authority's financing of the city's subway, elevated and surface lines. He said he believed a thorough probe would show the TA has a \$38,000,000 "hidden treasury" it could apply to improving service for the riding public and granting better wages and working conditions.

Quill discussed the transit situation in a WRCA telecast sponsored by the Citizens Union. He said the TWU investigation of TA

finances was launched to lay the base for negotiations next month between the union and the TA for a new agreement. The TWU, he explained, will ask a 17-cent hourly wage increase, which, he said, could be granted "without pushing the fare upward."

This increase, he estimated, would cost the authority \$11,000,000, and the fare meanwhile "could be lowered."

Quill was questioned by a panel including Ben Grauer, Dave Pressman and Victor Reisel. Asked if the dispute between the TWU and TA might lead to a strike, Quill said: "I think the relationship between the union and the authority, while not good, is such that negotiations can be carried out without a strike. . . . A strike would be intolerable. If there is one it would be forced by the authority shutting the door in our faces."

Quill was sharply critical of the authority's operation of the lines. He said the authority should be made up of full-time operating heads instead of a group of men "who work two hours each week on Thursday."

"The only major job the authority did," he said, "was to raise the fare and cut the service."

Asked why the union was seeking more money for unskilled workers, he replied: "The unskilled workers on the line are getting the rough end of the stick compared with workers in other industries."

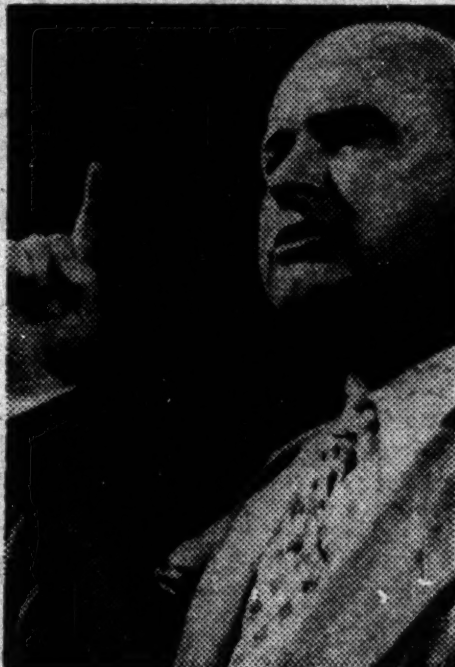
He said he had "no objection" to the TA's plans to sell some bus lines to private operators "as long as we are protected in collective bargaining." He said the TA should have platform men on the job in the 517 subway stations around the clock to protect the riding public.

Asked if he suspected any malfeasance on the part of the authority in handling finances, Quill said: "Whenever five men have \$100,000,000 to play with, anything can happen."

Seize Chiang Ship Flying False Flag

TOKYO, Jan. 16.—Radio Peking said today that a Chiang Kai-shek motor junk attempted to shield its true identity by flying the flag of People's China but was captured near the mouth of the Pearl River by coastal forces.

The 140-ton junk Chungan and its 19-man crew were seized Jan. 6 while "attempting to disturb the coastal area of the mainland," the broadcast said.



QUILL

Ford, GM Parleys Map Demands

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—Delegates to the CIO United Auto Workers General Motors and Ford conferences, concluded over the weekend, unanimously endorsed the collective bargaining program adopted at the union-wide economic conference last November and spent most of their three-day sessions working out proposed contract changes.

Both conferences called for the guaranteed annual wage, including a full week's pay for any week in which workers have not been notified in advance of a reduced schedule, rather than the present four-hour call-in pay; wage increases of at least 10 cents an hour; a 25 percent increase in pension payments and vested interest in the pensions; and management to foot the health security bill now paid for on a 50-50 basis.

Both conferences agreed the contracts are to run two years if the companies agree to continue the escalator wage clause and annual improvement productivity factory raise. Otherwise, one-year contracts are to be negotiated.

Following the lead of the November economic conference, both Ford and GM conferences agreed to press for the UAW non-discrimination model clause to be in-



REUTHER

cluded in the new contracts. This declares:

"The company shall not discriminate against any applicant for employment or any employee, in their wages, training, upgrading, promotion, transfer, layoff, discipline, discharges, or otherwise because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status."

FORD CONFERENCE

The 127 delegates at the Ford conference, representing 150,000

Ford workers in 83 plants, agreed that a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay shall be the major demand in the 1957 negotiations. The Ford delegates laid heavy emphasis on drastic improvements in working conditions, proposed contractual changes include:

SPEEDUP: Under the old contract, under Article 4, Sec. 4 the company had the right to set production standards. In grievance cases, the committeeman could look at the new standard on the company sheet, but couldn't copy it down. Now the proposed change is that the union be given a copy of the change in standards, and no increase in production is to take place unless there is a major engineering change.

HOLIDAY PAY. Triple time to be paid.

STRIKE ACTION. Under the old contract, grievances went through four stages. First the union committeeman worked on it, then the bargaining committee, then the review board of the local and then it went to the graveyard of grievances, the so-called "impartial umpire" whose decision was binding. The delegates voted unanimously to continue going through the three stages, but to have the option of taking it to the umpire,

with negotiations to continue 90 more days, and then initiate strike action if the beef is not settled.

This would end the infamous no-strike policy that the companies found so effective in tying the union's hands while thousands of grievances were never settled.

COMPANY SECURITY. This infamous section of the contract, used as a whip for more speed-up, got a drastic going over, as rewritten by the delegates, it merely states the union will not permit members to instigate unauthorized strikes. The delegates also added a section barring the company from using the lockout weapon.

FATIGUE TIME. On production a worker now gets 24 minutes a day supposedly for fatigue time. The new proposal is to make it 48 minutes of the 480 minutes worked on a shift.

RELIEF. Instead of one relief man for each 19 on assembly work, one relief for 14 is proposed. The national Ford-UAW bargaining committee is working on an additional proposal in this field.

SENIORITY. It is proposed (Continued on Page 3)

KEEP CALM, EVERYBODY!

—See Page 2

Bonn Socialists Greet Soviet Plan

Daily Worker Foreign Dept.

West Germany's Social Democratic Party today prepared to step up its campaign against the London-Paris project for remilitarizing West Germany. Deputy leader Wilhelm Mellies announced the preparations following the Party's greeting of the Soviet Union's latest offer as "sensational."

"The fate of Germany depends upon the ratification or rejection of the Paris accords," declared Mellies. "The resistance of the people to these accords increases every day. The Social Democratic Party will demonstrate to the world in the next weeks the extent of this resistance."

Fritz Heine, press chief of the Social Democrats, said Moscow's offer merited careful study. "The offer is a genuine sensation," he declared, "although such a proposal has appeared likely for a long time. The offer should be examined carefully."

The Soviet offer, announced Saturday, renewed proposals for a four-power conference on German reunification and offered to "normalize relations" with the Bonn Republic.

The Soviet announcement warned that if the London-Paris treaties are ratified and implemented, bringing a rearmored Germany into NATO, this would perpetuate the dismemberment of Germany. Under such circumstances, the Soviet Union would have no alternative but to strengthen its ties with East Germany and to build up a military grouping in the East.

"The German people must make

their choice of which route they are going to take," the Soviet announcement said. "One way leads to reunification and normal relations with all the states of Europe. This way excludes the participation of one or another part of Germany in any military grouping directed against other states and could best be obtained by the inclusion of Germany in a European collective security system. "The other way to which it is drawn by the Paris agreements is a way of perpetuating the division of Germany and the establishment of militarism in Germany. It is the way leading to the involvement of Germany in plans for the preparation of a new war."

The declaration pointed out that "under present conditions, normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic could at the same time contribute to better mutual understanding and to a search for more successful ways in the task of reunifying Germany."

"If the Paris agreements are ratified," it said, "a new situation will be created under which the Soviet Union will take care not only to strengthen further friendly relations with the German Democratic Republic but also to strengthen peace and security by a

combined effort of the peace-loving European states."

The Soviet declaration followed notes to the Western European Union powers. The notes, submitted last Thursday, protested the London-Paris plan to rearm Germany as a violation of the Geneva convention barring weapons of mass destruction. The notes went to Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy.

The notes said "the Soviet Government considers it its duty to warn that the Paris agreements will hand to the West German Army chemical, bacteriological and atomic weapons, because this is contemplated in the agreements." It said this was contrary to the Geneva Convention of June 17, 1925.

"Such a situation," the notes declared, "cannot but increase the threat of destructive chemical and bacterial warfare in Europe, with all its serious consequences and innumerable victims for all nations—which is a special danger for European countries with dense populations."

The Soviet statements were snubbed in Washington, and unheeded in London, Paris and Bonn. Spokesmen said they contained "nothing new." This view was in contrast to the attitude of the West German Social Democrats.

PROTEST RALLIES

An emergency session of the National Council and the National Committee of the West German Federation of Labor was called in Dusseldorf yesterday. It heard reports of hundreds of protest meetings of factory workers, union meetings and demonstrations by the Socialist youth organization.

Press reports indicate, however, that there are some dissident elements inside the Social Democratic Party and trade unions.

One report said "Social Democratic leaders representing both the middle class and the less class-conscious worker elements have come out against the national campaign of protest against the Paris agreements."

However, the overwhelming majority of the workingclass and the youth are opposed to rearmament.

In Paris, on the eve of a Western European Union conference today on French plans for an arms pool, Premier Pierre Mendes-France tried to convince Britain and the Netherlands on the merits of a scheme which observers have labeled one of the Premier's gimmicks to ensure ratification of the London-Paris agreements.

Over the week-end Mendes-France met West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at Baden-Baden and issued a communique relating "progress" of Franco-German agreement on the Saar protocols and Mendes-France proposal

KEEP CALM, EVERYONE!

By LESTER RODNEY

"EISENHOWER URGES CALM OVER FLIERS" was the headline as Hammarskjold returned from China.

It's a funny thing. All around I could find nothing but calm. As I walked down my street I saw not a single mother leaning out of the window screaming "Send my boy to China!" I saw no groups of citizens marching down any avenue shouting "War! War! We want war!" Not a single passenger in my subway car slammed his hat on the ground and howled "On to Peking!" The most warlike discussion I overheard all day was at the store later, about the 49 cents a pound price on the mushrooms.

I'm sure it was exactly the same where you live—except if you happen to live next door to Senator Knowland, whose temperature is often made synonymous with "public opinion" by the headlines of our great pillars of journalism.

But the President "urged calm." Whoa, easy, don't let your emotions and war fervor for war run away with you! Steady, everybody! Bite your lip hard, stop breathing so fast, easy, easy.

And, by the way, while the President was "urging calm," the President's Secretary of State was flying to rendezvous with UN delegate Lodge and Gen. Le May for a dramatic briefing on the way the Strategic Air Command can drop atom bombs around the world.

Soviet Atom Proposal Spurs UN Conference

The seven-nation Advisory Committee planning an international conference this summer on peaceful uses of atomic energy will begin meetings at United Nations headquarters today under auspicious circumstances. The Soviet Union had announced last Friday it would share with other countries its scientific and technical experiences in the operation of an atom-driven industrial power plant.

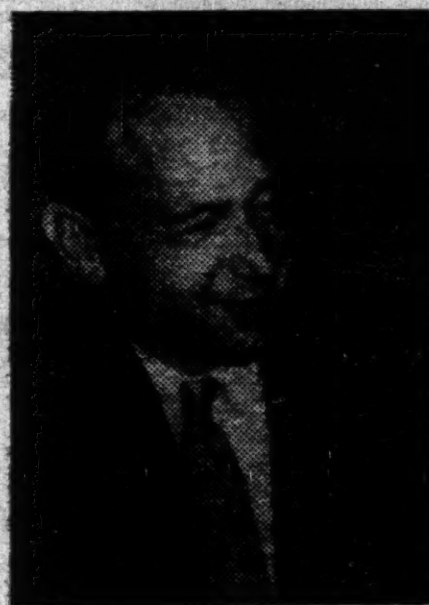
The offer to hand over this know-how at the forthcoming world atomic energy congress was announced by Leonid F. Ilyichev, press chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry at a press conference. It coincided with a report by the National Science Foundation which cited an "acute need" in the U.S. for more widespread knowledge of Soviet scientific advance.

The Foundation, set up by Act of Congress in 1950, declared in its fourth annual report that American physicists believed there is a "national danger of underestimating the strength of the Soviet Union." It added that there is much uncertainty and confusion felt by scientists in attempting to "reconcile the demands of technological and military science with basic democratic freedoms."

The Soviet announcement was greeted by Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN Undersecretary, who said he had read the report "with great interest."

The Soviet announcement, which was met with coolness by U.S. Atomic Energy Commission chairman Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, was as follows:

"As is known from July 1, 1954, an official announcement was made that the first industrial power station using atomic energy was put



HAMMARSKJOLD

in service in the Soviet Union and produced power for neighboring regions.

"The Soviet Government, recognizing the great importance of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and striving to contribute to the development of international cooperation in this field, is ready to hand over the scientific and technical experience piled up in the Soviet Union."

"With this aim the Soviet Government is ready to submit to the conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy to be convened during 1955 according to a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations a report on the first plan in the U.S.S.R. and its works."

"The representative of the Soviet Government to its Advisory Commission of the United Nations on the convening of the said conference will be Academician D. V. Skobeltsyn. Academician Skobeltsyn has been instructed to present a proposal for the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the conference."

DOOR OPEN TO ACCORD, HAMMARSKJOLD SAYS

UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold believes his visit to the Chinese People's Republic showed that the door is open to an accord between China and the U.S.

Hammarskjold told a press conference at UN headquarters that the question of an easing of tension in the Far East and the question of release for 11 American airmen imprisoned in China as spies were closely linked. He said he hoped to be able to continue

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Senate Opens Hearing On SEATO Wednesday

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Chairman Walter George (D-Ga) of the Senate foreign relations committee has announced his committee will begin public hearings Wednesday on the Southeast Asia military pact. This is the alliance, directed against the people's government of new China which includes the U. S., Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Known as SEATO, it was arranged by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles at Manila Sept. 8.

George predicted the hearings would be speedy and the treaty might be sent to the Senate floor for action before the end of the week.

The obvious purpose of the hurry-up scheduling of the hearings is to secure ratification by the U. S. and as many other countries as possible before the Asian-African conference which will be held near Jakarta, Indonesia, in mid-April.

NEHRU-INITIATED

The Jakarta conference, initiated mainly by Indian Prime Minister Nehru, is considered by Dulles as a possible threat to SEATO. It will be attended by nations which in the main have rejected the Dulles proposals for an alliance with western imperialism against people's China and against the colonial movements throughout Asia and Africa. Some of these nations, notably India, Burma and Indonesia, pointedly refused Dulles invitation to participate in SEATO because of its pro-war and pro-imperialist character.

Whether George will succeed in completing the hearings so soon, however, depends on whether American peace organizations insist on the right to be heard in opposition to SEATO. His present plan envisions only testimony from Dulles and a few State Department stooges. On the other hand George reportedly will not exclude opponents of the treaty who ask to be heard.

Following hearings on SEATO, the Senate committee will turn to the mutual "defense" pact between the State Department and Chiang Kai-shek.

On this treaty the bi-partisan

unity between Republicans and Democrats may be somewhat strained. Last week it was revealed that the Democratic National Committee had circulated a memorandum raising doubts about ratifying.

The Democratic leadership does not question the Dulles program of arming and aiding Chiang, but their memorandum argues that ratification would give formal recognition of the fact that Formosa and the Pescadore islands are as much a part of China as Long Island is a part of the U. S. The Democratic Party's strategy would be to treat Formosa and the Pescadores as separate from China.

Moreover, the memorandum points out, the pact between Chiang and the U. S. is not popular among the western allies of the U. S. in U. N. Sentiment in the U. N. is in favor of a cease-fire in the Formosa straits and the eruption of fighting there might bring the issue to a head.

Carrier Midway, on Tour, Bows To Jimcrow in South Africa

The U. S. Navy lowered its well-publicized non-segregation banners when the aircraft carrier Midway docked in Capetown, South Africa, Saturday on a "good will" tour.

Some 40 "non-white" crewmen of the Midway had to accept second class citizenship for the duration of the visit because of the apartheid (total segregation) laws of this "free world" nation. Captain R. D. Fogle, the Midway's commander, just as the Navy Department did in Washington, brushed aside protests made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Similar protests had been lodged Friday by Senators Herbert Lehman (D-NY) and Hubert Humphrey.

The protests were against the South African insistence—with Navy acquiescence—upon all non-white crewmen being barred from all public places except those reserved for "Cape Coloreds."

Said Capt. Fogle: "I would like to point out that some arrangements made here are on a non-segregational basis." He was referring to a baseball game and a concert. The "good will" visit of the Mid-

way to Capetown and the honor thus paid to the South African government, a member of NATO, will no doubt strengthen the racist drive against the eight million Africans who are enforced political outcasts in the land of their fathers.

How much "good will" was expressed by the 300 Filipino and Japanese Americans and the 86 Negro Midway crewmen was not ascertained by newsmen. Of them, Capt. Fogle said that on board the Midway "there will be no segregation whatsoever."

Miners Hit Col. McCormick's '14th Century Mind'

Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, was rapped in a United Mine Workers Journal editorial as the "greatest mind of the Fourteenth Century."

The "tribute" to the arch reactionary publisher, whose views had in the past been viewed with some favor in the union's Journal, was directed in reply to an attack in the Tribune upon both the U. S. and British mine unions.

The editorial refers to the "ill-tempered mutterings of McCormick's hatchet-man" in a recent article that took off on the "impractical proposal" advanced by some persons in Britain that unemployed American miners go to work in the British coal industry. The Tribune charged that the policies of the United Mine Workers are pricing coal out of the market and that British "socialism" is responsible for the inability of the nationalized coal industry there to



MCCORMICK

prejudice of the Bourbon mind. Col. Robert Rutherford McCormick's Chicago Tribune once again has seen fit to attack the UMWA and its policies," the editorial begins. "We have been wondering what has become of 'Bertie' whom working newspapermen of Chicago refer to as 'the greatest mind of the 14th Century.'"

The union notes that the per men-day productivity of the American miner has reached 8.5 tons American coal, making coal the "cheapest natural resource." The chief blame for the situation in the British coal industry was placed on the former owners, landed gentry who only wanted to "grab it and run" and not mechanize the industry with up-to-date means.

The Journal hit back despite some words of praise for John L. Lewis personally in the Tribune article.

FORD, GM

(Continued from Page 1)
that a worker who transfers to another Ford plant can take his seniority with him.

PENSIONS. At present the pension is \$1.75 for each year of service, plus social security, and you need 30 years of seniority and be 65. It is proposed to boost pensions to \$2.50 for each year of service, plus social security, and it can go up to 40 years seniority. Other improvements were worked out on medical and early retirement cases. The demand for vested rights was stressed.

The Ford contract with the UAW expires June 1. Negotiations can start 60 days ahead of the date of expiration.

Present at the GM conference were 286 delegates representing 365,000 GM workers in 145 units of GM and 119 UAW locals in the U.S. and Canada.

While the contract was gone over clause by clause during the bulk of three days and two evening sessions, far fewer major improvements were proposed for GM than for Ford.

No-Strike Clause. Paragraph 117—to remain as is, although the top negotiating committee agreed to try to speed up the cumbersome grievance procedure. A proposal to permit strike notice to be served on an excessive accumulation of grievances and not just on production standards, as now, was rejected.

Company Security. Paragraphs 3 remains unchanged, giving the corporation the exclusive right and responsibility to hire, promote, discharge, or discipline for cause; to maintain discipline and efficiency of employees, and to determine the schedules of production. Using its rights under this paragraph, GM has arbitrarily established three shop rules, which are used with special vehemence against militant unionists, particularly committeemen.

Production Standards. A proposed clause was added saying that no employee can be disciplined for failure to meet an established standard until two days after he has been notified. Some delegates objected to this, inasmuch as in their plants they have established that there shall be no disciplining whatsoever so long as the fairness of a given standard is still in dispute.

Seniority. A demand was adopted that there shall be no more separate male and female seniority lists. Transferable seniority was asked for new plants and plants to which specific operations May,

New Grounds for Rehearing Cited by '13' to Frankfurter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The fight to win Supreme Court review of the case of 13 convicted Communist leaders continued over the weekend. A statement was filed yesterday with Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter setting forth additional grounds on which this defendant will seek a rehearing.

Overtime. GM will be asked to pay time and a half for Saturdays as such, even on continuous seven-day operations; to pay time and one half for any time worked over eight hours within any given 24 hour period; to pay double time for all time worked over 10 hours; and to pay a full eight hours for any part of a working day worked.

There was some discussion from the floor about encouraging a union policy or no overtime so long as tens of thousands of members are unemployed, with more to come because of automation; and so long as the company is using overtime to stock-pile against a possible strike. This was not resolved.

No changes were made in clauses which (a) say that a plant closed down because of a strike elsewhere in GM shall be considered on strike. This robs locked-out workers of unemployment compensation; and (b) permit a production worker who goes into supervision and then is booted back into production to accumulate seniority while he is on the other side of the fence.

Full time for committeemen is proposed. This would help protect committeemen from victimization under the arbitrary company rules. However, the demand is linked to additional time for district committeemen, a weak bargaining point inasmuch as the time now allotted is not used in full.

Discharge. It was recommended that the present corporation policy to discharge anyone off for three days without proper notification be changed to require a registered letter to be sent to said employee after three days, allowing him an additional three days in which to reply. Local negotiations were left to settle such questions as personal relief, gloves, coffee break, 50 percent rule, wage inequities and foundry problems.

The GM contract expires in May.

Rehearing Denied C. P. On McCarran Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday refused to grant a rehearing to the Communist Party on the decision that the Party must register under the McCarran Internal Security Act.

The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the act in a 2-to-1 decision on Dec. 23. Yesterday's order was by the full court, with a notation that Judge Charles Fahy did not participate.

It was expected that the U. S. Supreme Court now would be asked to review the decision of the Court of Appeals. The appellants contend that the law violates their constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly.

Union Reveals Otis Made Big Profits

YONKERS, Jan. 16.—The Otis Elevator Co. is demanding greater speedup for lower wages on a threat to move despite the fact that in the past eight years the firm netted an average of \$9,400,000 yearly—18 per cent of its net worth—Local 453 of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers declared here.

The local's statement was issued after the ultimatum was delivered before the company-called mass meetings yesterday of employees in this city and in Harrison, N. J., where the other Otis plant (non-union) is located.

The local also called attention to a recent report to stockholders by Leroy A. Peterson, president of Otis, in which he saw an outlook for increased business and pointed to record orders.

Prior to yesterday's mass meetings at Yonkers and Harrison, Walter Thompson, president of Local 453, protested against the "secrecy" in the company's arrangement of the meetings. He disclosed that the union sought an opportunity to address the meetings, but was turned down by Peterson.

Thompson said that although a government contract for range-finders is soon to be completed, 2,100 workers are now busy on elevator construction, compared with 1,250 before the Korean war.

Peterson's ultimatum, delivered to silent listeners at the Brandt Theatre here and municipal auditorium in Harrison, demanded "cooperation" from the workers and tax favors from the local government. If that isn't forthcoming soon, he threatened, the company would move to an undisclosed mid-western location to combine all its operations in one plant.

Peterson was equally emphatic in pointing out that the company's notice "should not be interpreted as indicating that Otis has ceased to be a profitable company or on the verge of becoming an unprofitable one."

"On the contrary," he continued, "the annual report for 1954 will show an increase over the previous year in sales and earnings. In addition it is believed that our backlog will assure a profitable level of operations in 1955."

The company earned \$6,689,000 in the first nine months of 1954 compared to \$16,179,000 for a like period in 1953.

Peterson withheld his concrete proposals for "cutting costs" but said he would place the specifics

before negotiators of Local 453 this week as negotiations begin on a new pact with a contract due to expire in June.

Otis, while not in a position to even claim losses due to competition, follows closely the tactic of the giant Alexander Smith Carpet Co. which moved several months ago to a new plant in Mississippi after a century of operation here. Otis has been here for more than 100 years.

Jack Stachel Birthday Tomorrow



STACHEL

Jack Stachel, imprisoned under the Smith Act, is celebrating his birthday Jan. 18.

You can send greetings to him: Jack Stachel, PMB 8659, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.

Junius Scales Trial Apr. 11

GREENSBORO, N.C., Jan. 16.—Trial date for Junius Scales, workingclass leader indicted under the thought-control Smith Act, was set last Friday for April 11 by Federal Johnson J. Hayes here.

Argument will be held March 8 on pre-trial motions.

Scales is represented by Reuben Terris, New York attorney.

S. W. Gerson Urges Drive for 2,000 Jeff School Students

Simon W. Gerson yesterday urged "all Communist Party members and organizations to head last week's call by the State Committee to guarantee at least 2,000 students enrolled in winter term courses beginning this week at the Jefferson School of Social Science."

The legislative representative of the New York State Communist Party declared: "We simply cannot cope with the current political situation without a firm grasp of theory."

"The people of our country are asking thousands of questions: Will there be a depression? Is war unavoidable? Can we win the fight to abolish segregated schools? Are new political alignments really developing? What about Quill's call of a national party of labor?"

"Our Party must give guidance on these and hosts of other questions; and the basic answers can come only through that combination of theory and practice which is the hallmark of teaching at the Jefferson School."

"I understand that pre-enrollment at the Jefferson School is seriously lagging. This means that our members and others whom they can influence are neglecting the opportunity for theoretical enrichment which study at this institution provides. Every necessary organizational step should be taken to overcome this lag during this week and next."

Winter term classes at the Jefferson School begin each evening this week. Class admission cards may be purchased at the School office, 16th Street and Sixth Ave.

POINT of ORDER!

By ALAN MAX

HISTORY IN BRIEF

Three GOP Presidents—Coolidge never said anything, Hoover never did anything, Eisenhower never read anything.

British Open Naval Secrets to Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 16. — British naval secrets and ships at Portsmouth will be shown to six West German officers who have arrived in London for a five-day stay.

The six officers are headed by Lt. Gen. Adolf Heusinger, who was Hitler's chief of army operations staff.

At their London hotel one of the officers, Col. Schwerdtfeger, said that for most of the war he fought on the Russian front with armoured divisions, and was a member of the German force which was routed at Stalingrad.

The Admiralty made no bones about the purpose of the six officers' visit. It is "intended to pave the way for future co-operation between the Royal Navy and the German Navy," said a spokesman.

So far there is no German Navy. If the Paris agreements are defeated it will not come into being, but this visit shows how eager the British Government is to smooth the way for the rearming of our former enemies.

General Heusinger left his hotel last night to dine with a British Naval officer and to visit a theatre.

Now Chief of Military Staff in Dr. Adenauer's War Ministry, he is accompanied by Col. Schwerdtfeger, Col. W. Gaul, Capt. K. A. Zenker and H. Gerlach and Commander W. Rover.

The two captains and commander were formerly officers of the German Navy.

Among the establishments which the party will visit at Portsmouth are H.M.S. Vernon (torpedo training), H.M.S. Dryad (navigation training), H.M.S. Collingwood (electrical training) and the Royal Navy Air Station at Lee-on-Solent.

The choice strengthens the view that the visit is a preliminary to the Royal Navy being used to train any future German naval units. It is expected that this question will be the subject of talks to be held at the Admiralty during the officers' visit.

It was the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935 that gave Nazi Germany the opportunity to build up a vast submarine fleet which took such a great toll of British ships and lives a few years later.

Federal Workers in Pittsburgh Join AFL

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16 (FP). — The AFL's drive to organize federal workers in this city will be marked with the issuance of a charter to the first Pittsburgh local of the American Federation of Government Employees.

The new unit has about 250 members, employees of the Veterans Administration.

URGE CONTINUED FIGHT FOR FAIR BAIL IN DENVER CASE

DENVER, Jan. 16. — The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in denying bail to three Rocky Mountain Act defendants violates the Eighth Amendment, constitutes in fact no bail and marks a new danger for all Americans who may be victims of the McCarthyite political persecution, it was declared here by the Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties.

It is indeed sad to see that even our Supreme Court cannot remain free from the pressure of McCarthyism," the committee said.

Arthur Bary with bail of \$30,000; Anna Corera Bary with bail of \$25,000 and Lewis Johnson with bail of \$15,000 have already spent 162 days in jail prior to trial.

"The bail set by the prosecution is millionaire's bail, which alone the working-class families of these defendants cannot possibly raise.

Nazi Propaganda in West Germany Boasts of 1944 Bombing of London

BERLIN, Jan. 16. — West German propaganda for a new army has now reached the point of public boasting of the way the Nazis blasted London with flying bombs in 1944.

This and similar atrocities are being held up to German youths as matters for pride and to be emulated.

The "German Soldiers' Calendar for 1955," printed in Munich, in the American Zone, and freely on sale in West Germany and West Berlin, commemorates June 13 as one of a number of anniversaries to be remembered.

"June 13, 1944," it writes, "First V1 fired at England."

In the introduction to the calendar, Hitler's Field Marshal Ritter

von Leeb writes:

"A new and younger generation is called to the colors. We old soldiers can only wish and hope that this new young troop will be filled with the same spirit as the soldiers who in the last two world wars bore the weapons."

'SUPERMAN' THEME

As the ideal of this younger generation the Hitler Field-Marshal holds up the Nazi "superman."

"In two world wars," he says, "the German soldier fought against a world of enemies. He achieved superhuman deeds."

The calendar bears all the evidence of considerable financial backing. It is a well-produced and finely printed book of 200 pages, and at least 100,000 have already been sold in West Germany.

It prints the addresses of no fewer than 749 associations of former Nazi soldiers, including the S.S. who provided concentration camp guards.

The calendar boasts of the aggressive way in which the new West German army will be used to expand German frontiers.

"The Baltic area will be the area for which the coming Wehrmacht of the Federal Republic (West Germany) will have to develop a strategy," declares an article from the Nazi military commentator Wilhelm Hadler.

An article by a certain von Eisebeck, declares that the reoccupation of East Prussia, which today forms part of Poland and the Soviet Union is "an unrenounceable basis for all German Eastern policy."

Hamburg Youths in Poll Say 'No' to War Draft

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

BERLIN, Jan. 16. — Hamburg youth have given an emphatic "No" to conscription and the setting up of a new West German army. They voiced their opposition in a poll run by a Social Democratic paper.

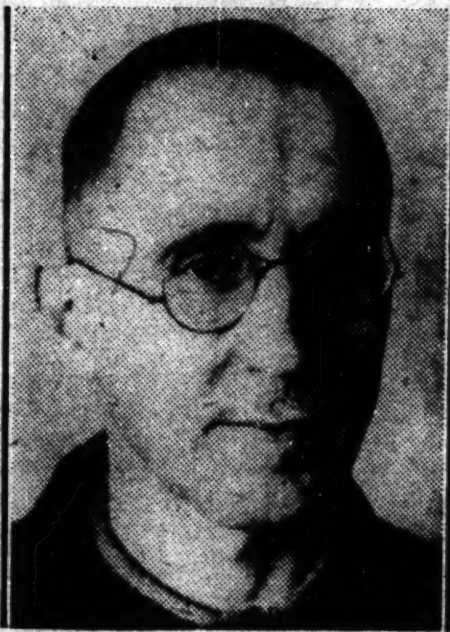
The Hamburger Morgenpost asked: "Who wants to become a soldier?" Over two-thirds (66.7 percent) of the youth said "No" outright, 26.2 percent gave no opinion, and the others said they were in principle not opposed to conscription.

Asked whether they thought it politically correct immediately to form a new Wehrmacht, 62.8 percent were opposed, and only 4.3 percent of those questioned were in favor.

Commenting on the results of the poll, the paper said that the men in Bonn should not deceive themselves about West German youth.

It was quite obvious that the youth had no intention of letting men who sat at the boss' desk steal their future from them. They saw that the future lay in a united Germany.

The results of the questionnaire are typical of the widespread resistance in Western Germany, and



BRECHT

not only among the youth to remilitarization.

The head of the Evangelical Church in Westphalia has replied to the attack made by the Christian Democrats on Evangelical theologians who oppose rearmament.

He pointed out that it was astonishing that a party which called itself Christian should attack Christians because they underlined the dangers inherent in a revival of militarism.

All preparations have been made for the German Communist Party protest campaign against the Paris agreement.

The Social Democratic Party's campaign against the treaty through West Germany is also to be launched within the next few days.

Throughout next week the North Rhine Westphalian Friends of Nature Organization will be campaigning against the treaty.

Conscientious objectors organized a silent protest march through the streets of Munich this week.

A thousand Dresden teachers have appealed to their counterparts in many cities, including Coventry, asking them to fight against the Paris agreements.

Already over 9,000 East German

writers, artists, teachers, doctors and all types of intellectuals have supported the declaration of dramatist Berthold Brecht, Stalin Peace prize winner.

The declaration said: "We do not want a Germany in a war camp, for a third world war would make Germany uninhabitable."

A demonstration was held this week of over 2,000 workers and supporters of stay-in strikers of the Muenchberg textile works.

Over 650 of the workers have been on a stay-in strike at the factory since Dec. 28 to stop the works being shut down and to obtain back pay due to them.

Anti-Trust Suits Have Built-In Settlements

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 16 (FP). — An anti-trust suit with a built-in settlement, filed recently against the Eastman Kodak Co., is expected to be a new style setter in Republican prosecutions.

Attached to its complaint on the sale of color film, the government submitted a consent settlement signed by Eastman that disposed of all the charges.

Consent settlements protect firms from treble-damage suits of competitors.

Eastman agreed to sell its color film without the processing tie-in. It will grant licenses to use its patents on color film processing and equipment, and supply technical data and experts to competitors.

Trusts Rob Kids of Fresh Milk

SEATTLE, Jan. 16. — "The best and cheapest thing to do with milk is to drink it whole," a small dairyman said. That's the way you get more of it down kids."

Unfortunately, manufacturers make more money by processing milk than by selling it in bottles. For this basic reason there is an elaborate system whose main objective is to cut down on consumption of fresh milk.

The biggest distributors in the nation are National Dairy (Kraft), controlled by the Morgan interests, and Borden's, hooked up with Rockefeller money.

Their 1954 profits were at an all time high, because they profiteered at the expense of the producer and the consumer.

They also robbed the nation's children because, controlling the

Draft Program Of Greek CP Withdrawn

ATHENS, Jan. 16. — A statement of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party broadcast recently on Free Greece Radio, pointed out that a broad movement is rapidly developing in Greece, aiming at uniting all patriots in a common effort to secure peace, democracy and national independence for Greece.

The statement adds: "To assist this movement the Greek Communist Party has decided to withdraw its draft program from public discussion, because this program, and more especially that part of it which deals with the going over to a regime of People's Democracy and Socialism in Greece, might be a handicap for the realization of a broad, democratic and patriotic unity...."

The statement further declares that the Communist Party is resolved to continue its efforts for the formation of a government of national unity which would bring about a real change in Greece's present policy of subjugation to the U.S.A.

Probe Asked of Job Reward to NLRB Official

DENVER, Jan. 16 (FP). — Investigation of the conduct of F. Lee McMahon, former NLRB official, was demanded here by the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

McMahon, formerly regional NLRB director in St. Louis, resigned Dec. 31 to take a job with the Mississippi Lime Co. The union called on the Senate labor committee and the NLRB itself to look into actions by McMahon in connection with bargaining elections at the company which now employs him.

The union charged that an election held at Mississippi Lime July 9 resulted in a Mine-Mill victory by 384 to 94. Then, the union charged:

"This election was voided by the NLRB under authority of McMahon, and an intensive campaign against our union was launched in which McMahon personally participated."

As a result of "numerous cases of intimidation of workers and their families" which took place "at the hands of agents of the NLRB," the union said, it lost a second election held Dec. 15. Just 15 days later, the union said, McMahon "assumed his new job as a direct representative of the company."

Jack Stachel, imprisoned under the Smith Act, is celebrating his birthday Jan. 18. You can send greetings to him at: Jack Stachel, PMB 8659, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.

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A HEARTLESS SYSTEM

THREE YOUNG Puerto Ricans—two of them teenagers—will die in the Sing Sing electric chair on Feb. 2 unless Gov. Harriman acts now on pleas for clemency. Conception Estrada Correa and Henry Matthews (or Massio), both 17, and Antonio Rios, 22, were convicted last March on a charge of having robbed and killed an 85-year-old East Side woman. Testimony against the three was given by a known narcotics user who was under heavy police pressure. And the trial took place when there was a heavy press campaign to connect Puerto Ricans with violence as a result of the shootings in Congress by Puerto Rican Nationalists.

Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, the trial judge, now asks clemency for Estrada Correa, to appease the mass revulsion of the Puerto Rican community at the trial and sentences of the three victims. But Judge Goldstein's clemency plea seeks to justify the actions of the police and the District Attorney in the trial.

Gov. Harriman ought to take this opportunity to initiate an investigation of the frameup system, as it has been exposed recently, which heartlessly "solves" crimes at the expense of the lives of defenseless youths. Meantime the Governor is duty bound to save the lives of Estrada Correa, Rios and Matthews, the latest known victims of this system.

THE AIM IS 'TRANSPARENT'

THE NEW SOVIET proposal for "four-power talks on Germany and for normal relations with Bonn" if rearmament is barred, is given the usual treatment by the State Department. Washington calls it "another transparent effort" to block West German rearmament.

The State Department thinks it can dispose of the Soviet Union's proposals by "exposing" their purpose: namely, to block the formation of another Nazi-led army.

Of course this is the purpose of the Soviet Union's proposals! It proclaims day in and day out the menace that a militarized Germany would mean to world peace.

The majority of the people of France share this same opinion, as the recent debate in the National Assembly revealed. The majority of West Germans are likewise in agreement, as all dispatches to the press here admit. And in Britain there is a growing and powerful opposition to the State Department's policy.

Only 10 years ago, hundreds of thousands of American troops witnessed the monstrous handiwork of a Nazi army. But as yet in our country there is only the beginning of a public questioning of the Paris Pacts, soon to come before the Senate for action.

This beginning can be of great importance. There is the insistence, for example, of Stanley H. Lowell, Assistant to Mayor Wagner, that "German rearmament should not become an undiscussable issue."

Advocates of peace should write to their Senators with a view to securing public hearings, public debate and the widest possible opposition to the treaties.

SERVILE SENATORS

A SHAMEFUL spectacle, but more than that! The silence of the Democrats, and for that matter the Republicans, last Friday when Sen. Joe McCarthy in effect captured the floor of the Senate, was a betrayal of the people who have shown by their votes and their voices that they want McCarthy curbed and McCarthyism ended.

For one thing, the Senate without a dissenting vote adopted the Daniels resolution slandering the Communist Party and pledging that it would "diligently and vigorously" pursue the witchhunts associated with McCarthy's name.

For another, McCarthy was permitted to charge ex-President Truman and the Democratic Party with "treason," exempting only Sen. Price Daniels and Rep. Martin Dies of Texas, and Sen. Byrd of Virginia.

Sen. Long, who was presiding, exercised his obligation under the Senate rules and ordered McCarthy to sit down because of his "impugning the sincerity" of other Senators.

But when McCarthy's Charlie McCarthy, Sen. Herman Welker, came screaming to the floor with a demand that McCarthy be permitted to resume his speech, the motion passed without a dissenting voice or vote. "No audible comment was heard from the handful of Republicans and Democrats in attendance at that time," reported the N. Y. Times.

What do those Eisenhower Republicans who initiated the move for Senate condemnation of McCarthy have to say? What has happened to the Democrats who voted for and now sit in nervous silence while this pro-fascist struts like a turkey cock and his policies are carried by a unanimous vote? Labor and the people have a right to expect something totally different from the men elected with labor support!

Unification of Labor Can Mark The Start of a New Advance

(First of a Series)

LAST Oct. 15, 19 years since the founding of the CIO, the joint committees of the AFL and CIO negotiating a merger issued the following statement after a meeting in Washington:

"It is the unanimous decision of this joint committee of the AFL and CIO to create a single trade union center in America through the process of a merger which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union. Further, the presidents of the AFL and CIO are authorized to appoint a joint subcommittee to draft a detailed plan to achieve this objective and to then report its recommendations to this committee at its next meeting."

It was after that meeting that George Meany, president of the AFL, told newsmen that "we see no reason why we could not clean up this 'problem' in 1955." At a subsequent meeting of the committee, Jan. 4, Meany said "I don't see any major problems," in the way of a merger.

AT THIS writing, interest centers on a meeting of the negotiators scheduled in Miami, Feb. 9, at which proposals for a merger will be reduced to writing for consideration of the joint committee. Thus it appears that negotiations for a merger have progressed far, and may actually be consummated this year.

The strong possibility that before the year is out 15,000,000 CIO and AFL members may be united in one center opens the way for tremendous possibilities for the organized labor movement—a NEW PERSPECTIVE. A generation back, when the split began, the unrivaled AFL counted fewer than 4,000,000 members. Reunification now holds the possibility of uniting, along with the unaffiliated unions, about 16,000,000—a powerful force that was only a dream in 1935.

True, mere numbers don't decide everything. Formal unity should not be a fetish. Labor historians point with justification to the split in the AFL when unions with a million members, a fourth of its membership, formed the CIO and led in the greatest march forward in U. S. labor history.

THAT STEP was necessary at the time, as was proved historically, to make possible the speedy breakthrough in organization of millions of unorganized especially in the basic steel, coal, auto, electrical, maritime, and other industries. In fact, the pressure of CIO progress, forced the AFL, too, to expand organization efforts beyond the crafts on the industrial and semi-industrial basis, to the point that the old federation surpassed the CIO in size. Moreover, the impetus of the organizational sweep, and a left influence, forced the CIO to advance qualitatively in other respects, considerably beyond the blueprint of its founders.

The CIO set a more rapid pace in political action by labor; put greater emphasis on trade union democracy, and in its first 10 years respected full rights for Communists; marked a considerable advance in the organization of Negro workers and in the struggle against discrimination; combatted racketeering and gangsterism in labor and at one stage of several years (to 1947) championed a true spirit of labor internationalism.

In truth, the split in the AFL in 1935 was a step towards a greater kind of unity—unity with millions of unorganized.

In time, however, the advantage of that challenging "rivalry" that brought progress, ran its

World of Labor

by George Morris



What CIO-AFL Merger In '55 Can Mean for Labor

course. In recent years we saw an undoing process and stagnation in both organizations. This includes the development of a cutthroat interunion strife so intense, so costly in funds and energy, that nowhere in the world is a comparative condition to be found.

The practice of raiding and even scabbing upon a rival union began mainly against the unions on the left, especially after they were expelled from the CIO in 1949. But the disease soon expanded far beyond that scope. From the earlier AFL-CIO rivalry for progress, the division became an impetus to retreat and concessions to employers and to reaction in general.

An example of the extent to which raiding between the right-wing led CIO and AFL unions had developed was given by Meany when he cited a joint study of the AFL negotiators for a no-raiding pact. It showed that in 1951-52, 1,245 cases involving representation for 366,470 workers were filed by AFL and CIO unions with the National Labor Relations Board for settlement of raids against each other. It was found, he said, that the net result of these raids was a gain of 8,000 members—less than two percent—for the AFL. This was obviously not worth the millions of dollars spent, especially when it is borne in mind that thousands of workers leave the trade union movement in disgust over these raids.

THIS EMPHASIS on war between unions, to the great advantage of the employers, left the labor movement stagnant. The recent financial statement of the CIO indicates that the per capita membership, at a little above four million, changed little in years. The AFL's much-publicized increase of per capita to 10 million is largely a book-keeping gain—an enforcement of the long-violated rule that every union must pay on its full membership.

The stagnant state of the unions was most frankly expressed at the recent convention of the CIO in Los Angeles, particularly during the discussion on organizing the unorganized.

Williams Pollock, executive vice-president of the textile union, for example said "There

has been little or no growth of the unions in the past eight years." But the many millions spent on inter-union strife in the past eight years would have financed a tremendous organizing drive in the southeast where most industries seeking to escape unionism are now fleeing.

Division in labor ranks has seriously retarded labor's political action and influence. Even in the days when labor boasted of friendly Democrats in office, labor's representation in the government was nil. Appointees for an office that should have gone to direct spokesmen of labor, most often went to some non-laborites who were more distinguished for an ability to mediate between the AFL and CIO than for an interest in labor's welfare.

Division retarded labor's independence in the political field. Even the Democrats for whom labor is the mainstay of support in the industrial centers, paid little attention to labor's proposals on candidates or program, because labor is divided.

It need hardly be added that labor's division retarded its historic role as a leader of a coalition of forces, including other sections of the population—the Negro, farm middle-class people.

The CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement signed on June 9, involving then 29 CIO and 65 AFL national and international affiliates was the first important step in the direction of unification. It was only a partial step and was on a precarious basis. As Reuther said it was only a "truce." But far more important than its affect on immediate CIO-AFL relations was the step it served towards negotiations for a merger. For the first time in 19 years, it appears, the negotiations are on a basis that gives hope of unification.

(Tomorrow we will see why the negotiations are on a more hopeful basis.)

CORRECTION

The "World of Labor" column in last Friday's issue was inadvertently given the heading of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's "A Better World." The column, which was entitled, "NPA Too 'Left' for Matthew Woll," was written by George Morris.

Reverse Conviction for Asking Funds in Rosenberg Campaign

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions has reversed the conviction of Mrs. Jean Frantjis of Philadelphia on a charge that she illegally solicited funds for the Rosenberg clemency campaign, the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell learned here.

Judge Maurice Sporkin ruled that the law under which Magistrate's Court fined Mrs. Frantjis \$100 did not apply to "political, commercial or other purposes not designated or particularly referred to in the act."

Mrs. Frantjis is now seeking jus-

tice for Morton Sobell, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30 year sentence. She was prosecuted under a 1925 Solicitations for Charity Act, which provided that licenses had to be obtained for seeking funds for charity. The action against her was taken as a result of prodding by a veterans group.

Philip Kaiser Heads State Aid to Aged

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Averell Harriman today appointed Philip M. Kaiser, Brooklyn, as his special assistant on problems of the aging.

Mission Schools In South Africa Hit 'Ignorance Act'

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Every Church mission except one in South Africa has now refused to operate the latest anti-African Act of the Strijdom Government, which limits what African children may be taught.

Mrs. Helen Joseph, of Johannesburg, regional secretary of the Transvaal district of the Federation of South African Women, now visiting London, said here: "We call this the Education for Ignorance Act."

African women had never been so angry as they were over this latest attack on their children, and one mother said to her: "This Act will make the Bantu mothers like fowls, who lay eggs for other people to take and make what they like of."

"Before the Government passed this Act," Mrs. Joseph said, "there was no compulsory education for South African children and only a third of them were going to school, and that is unchanged."

"More than nine-tenths of the schools are run by Church missions—with a Government subsidy—but the waiting lists are so long that many children don't start school till they are 10 and the Africans' poverty is such that most have to leave to go to work when they are 14."

CUT BY HALF

Yet the Bantu Education Act aims to reduce by half even the amount of education that a minority of South African children are getting now.

Under the Act, if the mission schools are to draw Government subsidy they must go over to a two-shift system, so that no child gets more than three hours schooling a day, and the schools must teach an official syllabus.

"The syllabus is devised to make Africans capable of working for their white masters—and nothing more," said Mrs. Joseph.

"They are to be taught only reading, writing and simple arithmetic, English and Afrikaans, and their native language."

"No geography and only a little, highly selective, history, under the title 'Environment studies'; and they have scarcely any chance of secondary education."

CONDEMNED

The Churches, except the Dutch Reformed Church, which supports Apartheid, Mrs. Joseph pointed out, have unanimously condemned the Act. "They ask what 'Bantu education' may be—education is education, whatever the color or nationality of a child," she said.

But different Churches have taken different attitudes as to how the Act should be fought.

"Most of them have decided to close their schools rather than accept the Act, but they are offering to let the buildings to the State because, they say, they cannot take responsibility for robbing the children of all education," said Mrs. Joseph.

"But in Johannesburg, led by the bishop and the Father Huddleston, they are not offering the buildings to the Government but

planning to open them as occupation centers and community centers for the children instead of schools.

"I hope to get Churches over here interested in backing up that stand and subscribing funds to make it possible to carry on."

Mrs. Joseph was a social worker in South Africa, who has been brought more and more encouragingly into the fight against racialism because, she said, "racial hatred gave me such a horror."

Soviet Note Spurs Atom Parley

(Continued from Page 2)

his contacts with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

He said Chou voiced complaints about the denial of exit visas to 35 Chinese students in the U. S., about the danger to China of an American-instigated invasion, and about the UN's refusal at U. S. behest to seat China.

Hammarhjold added, "it would be useful if that great country—after all, it contains about 600,000,000 people—were directly represented here."

The press conference coincided with reports of the ratification by Chiang Kai-shek's dummy legislature on Formosa of the mutual assistance pact with the U. S., and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' flight to Omaha, Neb., for a briefing by heads of the Strategic Air Command.

U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, after a session with Hammarhjold, expressed confidence that 11 fliers would be eventually released. President Eisenhower advised patience.

COSTA RICA AGAIN ASKS ARMS HELP

Fearing invasion of her coasts, the Costa Rican government again appealed to the Organization of American States for military aid. The OAS commission continued "study" of the invasion.

A radio station of the invaders warned they would fire on U. S. planes over Costa Rica. One shooting incident occurred, without injury to the plane.

Nicaraguan and Venezuelan authorities denied complicity in the invasion, but it was noted that Costa Rican refugee Teodor Picado, identified as a leader of the invading forces, was a manager of a textile mill belonging to Col. Anastasio Somoza, Jr., son of Nicaragua's president and Nicaraguan army chief of staff.

In New York, the Nicaraguan consulate was picketed by groups hostile to Latin American dictatorships.

MURDER IN PANAMA IN QUEER TWIST

Panama's President Jose Antonio Ramon was killed by machine gun fire at the Juan Franco race track on Jan. 2 and the Hemisphere buzzed with speculation as to the motive and the murderer. Today Remons' successor, former first Vice President Jose Ramon Guizado was under guard as the master-mind, implicated by the confessed killer, Ruben Miro. Sworn into office was the second vice president Ricardo Arias Espinosa.

PEACE CONGRESS OPENS IN JAPAN

A national congress to demand the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs opened in Tokyo yes-

Mississippi Negroes Fight Curb on Vote

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 16 (FP).—Negro leaders in Mississippi have launched a campaign to raise \$100,000 to fight the state's newest restriction on vote registration.

The new bar to franchise takes the form of a state constitutional amendment requiring applicants to be able to read the state constitution and to write an interpretation of any given passage.

The proviso was approved by voters last November. It is admittedly intended to discourage Negro voting.

The Mississippi Progressive Voters League sponsored the fund drive. The League was told by Dr. T. R. W. Howard of Mound Bayou, Miss., that the NAACP has also deposited funds in a Memphis, Tenn., bank to help Mississippi Negroes resist the white supremacist Citizens Councils.

The councils now exist in 28 counties. They state they will use economic pressure against Negroes who venture to challenge segregation.

terday, with a plan to organize a world meeting against nuclear weapons at Hiroshima next Aug. 6. Takashi Tanemura, member of the Japanese Peace Committee, announced that last Dec. 20 one quarter of the population of Japan, that is, 21,900,000 people had signed petitions for banning the bombs and stopping experimental tests of nuclear weapons.

The peace congress convenes at a time when the Right and Left Socialists are considering a merger to strengthen opposition to Prime Minister Hatoyama's rearmament program.

Moreover, the Japanese Communist Party has opened its campaign for the coming general elections, tentatively choosing seven candidates for the Diet.

Hat Union Wins NLRB Poll at Frank H. Lee

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 16 (FP).—A 37-year fight to get their union back was won here by employees of the Frank H. Lee Co., one of the hat industry's "Big Four."

In an NLRB election the workers voted 316 to 221 for the AFL United Hatters Cap & Millinery Workers. The union had a contract with Lee, makers of Lee and Disney hats until 1917, but lost its bargaining status after a long strike that year.

The union victory will spur organization of several smaller hat factories in the Danbury area and will lay a foundation for "industrial betterment and stabilization," union president Alex Rose declared.

"We are confident," he added, "that collective bargaining negotiations at Lee will produce an agreement that will give the workers a greater degree of job security and an improvement in their economic status."

The other members of the industry's "Big Four"—the John B. Stetson Co., the Hat Corp. of America and the Mallory Hat Co.—have had union shop agreements with the Hatters for many years.

Inertia Is Main Foe, Says a Contributor

"I've finally shaken off the greatest enemy of the paper among its friends—inertia," writes a Jersey City electrical worker in sending \$5 to the D. W. \$60,000 fund campaign soon after the New Year. "I know I couldn't get along without the paper... How upset and agonized I would be if I made up my mind to send the money—too late!"

This is one of many donations received in the past couple of weeks and not yet acknowledged.

A Bronx industrial worker sends a "little ammunition to fight McCarthyism"—\$25. There is another \$25 from a devoted friend and supporter of the paper in New York who has contributed often and much, and writes: "Just a bit more to help put it over the top."

There is another \$10 from Jersey, \$1 from Minneapolis, another \$10 from New York's "old-timer"; \$10 from Ella of the Bronx—\$5 of it in honor of the wonderful work of a couple, S.S., and \$5 from another couple which has donated often.

A Washington State worker who has sent money throughout the campaign sends another \$10 as a "New Year's gift."

There is \$25 from a Brooklynite, \$7 from Rochester, \$2.50 from Detroit, another \$2.50 from Lawrence, Long Island, and still another from a Bronxite. From Youngstown comes \$10, there is \$1 from Milwaukee, another from the ever-present Phillips of Brooklyn—this one for Rodney.

From North Carolina comes \$5 for Abner Berry's column, \$50 is contributed by a Manhattanite, \$25 from some Brooklyn industrial workers, \$20 from the lower east side, and several anonymous. New York donations which are smaller sizes.

From an Ohio town comes \$15 gathered at a New Year's Eve affair. There is \$5 for a "glorious paper" from a Spanish Vet. And a Queens reader who earlier sent \$10 from Queens friends

and \$5 from a Williamsburg reader, repeats the precise process.

There is \$5 from a devoted reader in Detroit. And another \$5 comes from the northwest Bronx "to make that push over the top." We're still pushing. From "just Barney" comes another \$7, following a previous ten sent two weeks earlier. Some of it collected from neighbors, some his own.

There is \$1.18 enclosed in a coin card—with a religious message—from a loyal supporter in Montana.

From Hartford comes \$35, bringing Connecticut over the \$700 mark in its drive for \$800. The note says Bridgeport readers are holding up the work in the state.

There is \$5 from a New Hampshire supporter who has been feeding them in, \$2 from New Mexico, \$20 from Chicago, \$2 from Brooklyn.

From Philadelphia's Freedom of the Press Committee comes \$90, and there is another \$10.75 from an individual Philadelphian. A devoted Albany friend sends \$10—has been sending contributions steadily. This one came her way Christmas. From the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee comes \$51.25.

A New York advertising man sends another dollar, making it \$54 for him so far. There is another \$5 from a Chicagoan who has been sending them in, another \$10 from Tamale of Brooklyn, \$2 from a Bronxite, \$2 from Youngstown, \$20 from the Rughy area of Brooklyn, another \$2 from a Chicagoan.

An "87-year old veteran of the class war in a Pennsylvania town sends \$5. He first joined the Socialist Labor Party in 1897, the Socialist Party in 1901. He quit it when it deserted the international labor movement in 1904.

"My life has been enriched because I know Jim Connolly, Gene Debs, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Mother Bloor," the letter says.

Unionists in Detroit Back Negro Judge

DETROIT, Jan. 13.—Joe Morgan, executive member of Ford Local 600 and chairman of the Frame and Cold Heading Plant, recently praised Wayne Circuit Judge Wade H. McCree as "a great public servant who has fine record of accomplishments." Morgan also pointed out: "... I have seen a steady parade of claimants for Workmen's Compensation get justice and sympathy... during McCree's tenure as Commissioner in charge of the Detroit office."

McCree, first Negro circuit court judge in Detroit, is seeking reelection.

Many hundreds of nominating petitions have been circulated throughout the city and are to be turned in by Jan. 17. McCree has already been endorsed by the AFL and will probably be backed by the Wayne CIO Council. All labor, progressive and Negro peoples movements that worked in the recent election are working to reelect McCree.

Morgan, one of the leading Ne-

gro labor leaders in this area, further stated: "Judge Wade H. McCree has all the mandatory qualifications of learning, experience and character for the position and everyone interested in good government owes (him) their vote."

ILWU Sues Bank for Release of Funds

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (FP).—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has sued the Anglo California bank for release of its funds, frozen by federal court order in connection with the more than \$1 million damage suit awarded to the Juneau Spruce Co. of Alaska.

The suits were brought by the Longshoremen's Legal Defense Fund and the Stewards Dept. Negotiating Committee, on the ground the court order applied only to the international union. The Juneau Co. has threatened a damage suit if any part of the funds is released.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
OUTSTANDING value—21" TV Console, Mahag. List \$249.95, Spec. \$179.95. Stand-ard Brands Dist., 145 Fourth Ave. (at 14 St.) CH 2-7819. One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE
STAKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7701.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-9900. Day-night.

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 71st St.
near 1st Ave. CH 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

171 DAYS IN JAIL

That's what Arthur Bary, Anna Corea Bary, and Lewis Johnson have spent in Denver County jail as a result of \$30,000, \$25,000, and \$15,000 bail demanded by the government. Protests are urged to Attorney General Brownell demanding lower bail.

Rally to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law TONITE (MONDAY) 7 P.M.

Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., N.Y.C.

Hosts: PAUL NOVAK • CARL MARZANI
MARY KARMAN • CHARLES COLLINS
IRA COLLUBIN

Entertainment • Admission: 50 cents
Auspices: New York Committee Protection of Foreign Born

Theatre

Shaw's Doctors Dilemma At Phoenix Theatre

By HARRY RAYMOND

If you are looking for a good mental stimulant and some tonic for your funnybone, the Phoenix Theatre, at Second Ave. and 12th St., has just the prescription you need in its revival of Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma." Although Shaw, who wrote this play in 1911, termed it a tragedy, it is actually a biting social satire about many of the medical frauds and absurdities which have been palmed off on an unsuspecting public as science.

Action of the play is set in London in the year of 1903 and some of the scandalous practice of those days has been eliminated due to stricter public regulation of the medical profession. But we still have with us what Shaw called the anti-social vested interest in ill-health, miracle drug fakery and reactionary opposition to legislation to make medical treatment a government responsibility with the physician paid from the public funds.

Shaw presents his study of the medical men through the story of Louis Dubedat, a tubercular young artist, and his adoring common law wife. In addition, Dubedat is presented as an all-around scoundrel in the affairs of love and money. Some half dozen doctors are involved in finding a treatment to heal the ill artist. The treatment finally chosen, a 1903 miracle drug, activates the disease and actually kills the patient.

All five acts of this play are packed with Shaw's wise and brisk observations on those phases of medical and surgical practice which are pure humbug. T. Edward Hambleton and Norris Houghton, the producers, have gathered together an outstanding cast of actors to play the drama. Geraldine Fitzgerald, as the artist's devoted common-law wife, gives an impressive and moving performance. And Roddy McDowall, as the artist, has captured the sardonic spirit of this very difficult part.

There are good individual performances by Shepperd Strudwick as the society doctor who was knighted for discovering the inoculation which killed the artist, Philip Bourneuf as the skeptical retired physician, Will Kuluva as the arrogant surgeon, Milton Selzer as the poor man's doctor who wears the cast-off clothes of his wealthy



GERALDINE FITZGERALD

colleagues and Betty Sinclair as the housekeeper.

Frederic Worlock, who just celebrated his 50th anniversary as an actor and has been seen in nearly all the Shaw plays, gives a really great performance in the role of Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonington, a bombastic old fraud of a general practitioner. He has several excellent scenes. There is one especially good one in which he tells how he was treating a missionary for lockjaw and a beadle for typhoid, how he got the serums mixed up, gave the wrong injections and "cured" them both.

There were times during the second-night performance when it was difficult to hear all the lines. And this was especially exasperating because there is no padding or superfluous lines in the plays of Bernard Shaw. Some of the scenes, too, lacked the orchestration this play requires to underscore Shaw's gay wit. I think this weakness is due to Sidney Lumet's direction which is uneven and often under-emphasizes the incisiveness of the playwright's satire.

The Phoenix is to be congratulated for reviving this excellent social drama. There are more important ideas discussed in a single five-minute scene of "The Doctor's Dilemma" than you will find in any entire two hours of any current Broadway show. And it is a highly entertaining play, too.

LIGHTFOOT

(Continued from Page 1)

informer!"

The questioning had previously brought out the fact that Lautner has been receiving \$125 a week plus expenses for his activities as a full-time stoolpigeon.

The striking feature of Lautner's testimony as a chief government witness was that it was almost completely disconnected from the defendant. This fact was noted in most of the stories written by Chicago newspaper reporters covering the trial.

In fact, Lautner's single reference to the defendant was that he had met Lightfoot briefly at a Communist Party convention in 1948.

In spite of objections by the defense, Lautner was permitted by the judge to testify at length concerning supposed Communist Party affairs over a 25-year period. Prosecutor James B. Parsons justified this irrelevant testimony on the basis that he was trying to "qualify" Lautner as an expert.

Abt later brought out the fact that Lautner expelled from the Communist Party in January, 1950, had no first-hand knowledge of the party during the three-year statu-

tory period prior to Lightfoot's indictment. Under the statutes of limitations, the government must try to prove that Lightfoot's alleged "crime" was committed during that three-year period.

Through Lautner's testimony, the government made another attempt at the pretense of Lautner's picking out these passages in books which the government had in fact marked out beforehand.

Abt said the defense would allow the government to read the page numbers into the record rather than have the witness "do it by paper clips."

The government concluded Lautner's testimony by asking him his opinion as to "the aims and objectives" of the Communist Party of the U. S. In a lengthy reply, Lautner gave the answer desired by the government, qualifying it with the words, "Under certain objective and subjective conditions."

tempt to introduce a series of books as evidence. Lautner was handed a stack of Marxist books by Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and V. I. Lenin and was asked to pick out those pages which supposedly outline the Communist Party's aims in the U. S.

The defense, however, halted

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Movie: Sherlock Holmes (2) 6:15 p.m.

Kuhla Fran Ollie (7) 7.

Burns and Allen (2) 8.

Sid Caesar (4) 8.

I Love Lucy (2) 9.

Medic (4) 9.

Boxing (5) 9.

Robert Montgomery Presents (4)

9:30.

Studio One: Sail With the Tide

(2) 10.

Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1.

Late Show: River of Destiny

(2) 11:30. Not so good.

Late, Late Show: Here Comes

Trouble (2) 12:45. Fair to poor.

RADIO

John Vandercook, news, WABC,

7.

Edward Murrow, WCBS, 7:45.

Met Opera Auditions, WABC,

9.

Ferruccio Tagliavini, tenor,

WRCA, 9.

Bing Crosby, WCBS, 9:15

MOVIES

Romeo and Juliet (Italian-Brit-

ish), Sutton.

Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th

St. Guild.

A Star Is Born, Victoria.

Big Day (Jacques Tati-French),

Normandie.

Aida (Italian), Little Carnegie.

This Is Cinerama, Warner.

The Detective (British), Fine

Arts.

Hunters of the Deep, Translux,

60th St.

Rear Window, 68th St. Play-

house.

Love Happy (Marx Bros. re-

vival), Translux, 72nd St.

Lili, Apollo

Inspector Calls (British),

Symphony

DRAMA

Doctor's Dilemma, Phoenix

The Troublemakers, President

Theatre

In Splendid Error, Greenwich

Mews

Wedding Breakfast, 48th St.

Theatre

Twelfth Night-Shakespeare, Jan

Hus Auditorium

Way of the World by Congreve,

Cherry Lane

Comedy in Music-Victor Borge,

Golden

Kismet, Ziegfeld

Importance of Being Earnest-

Oscar Wilde, Provincetown The-

ater, Fri-Sat-Sun. only.

An Ideal Husband-Oscar Wilde,

Royal Playhouse, 63 E. 4th St.

Tuesday through Sunday nights

Charles White Directs "Life Drawing"

Workshop

The noted Negro artist, Charles White, will direct a workshop on "Work Drawing" at the Jefferson School of Social Science, beginning Wednesday evening.

Other art workshops offered in the Jefferson School's winter term program includes: "Painting and Drawing," with Ed Strickland on Monday evening; and "Sculpture," elementary and advanced, with Aaron Goodelman Thursday morning and evening.

Also: "Guitar Playing and Song Leading I," with George Levine on Monday evening; and "Guitar Playing and Song Leading II," with Betty Sanders on Tuesday evening.

All winter term classes at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Sixth Ave., begin the week of Jan. 17, and meet once a week for ten weeks.

Jack Stachel, imprisoned under the Smith Act, is celebrating his birthday Jan. 18. You can send greetings to him at Jack Stachel, PMS 2880, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.

BOOKS

A Professor's Idealist View of Democracy

The Moral Foundations of Democracy, by John H. Hollowell, University of Chicago Press. \$3.50.

By HERBERT APTHEKER

Mr. Hollowell, professor of political science at Duke University, is in disagreement with the majority of American academicians who hold positivist and pragmatic views. He does not concur with so many of his colleagues who believe that might makes right, that the ideas of progress, justice, democracy are myths deluding only the naive.

Mr. Hollowell thinks that the avoidance of value judgments is not the hall-mark of scientific devotion, but rather of a cynicism that destroys meaningful social study. He says he is concerned with safeguarding certain still-valid liberal views, and that he wishes to preserve democracy.

All this is most promising. Nevertheless, Mr. Hollowell's own views are those of a neo-scholastic, and so his criticisms of the pragmatist are quite partial, and his own suggestions are far from satisfactory in terms even of safeguarding, quite apart from extending, democracy.

For example, Mr. Hollowell is appalled by the positivist view that freedom under law means that a man cannot be compelled to do anything except by a law enacted in accordance with a prescribed procedure (any prescribed procedure) with sufficient force behind it to compel obedience.

To our author freedom under law originally meant and now should mean that a person "could not be compelled to do anything contrary to reason or conscience."

That is, Mr. Hollowell sees a great difference between "freedom from unjust compulsion and freedom from illegal compulsion," especially where legality is divorced from concepts of justice, which themselves are held to be illusory.

But Mr. Hollowell's solution does not solve, for manifestly it depends upon definitions of reason and conscience and justice. He is right in being outraged at the pragmatist's rejection of the concepts themselves as essentially meaningless, but he is wrong I think, in believing that it is possible to divorce the concepts from time and place and above all from class. Grounding the concepts in their material base does not destroy them, as Mr. Hollowell fears; rather it defines them, makes them real, not figments.

The same considerations apply



to Mr. Hollowell's insistence that morality is a meaningful concept to be defined as "normality." Yes, it is meaningful, but not unchanging; it is meaningful, but derivative, and just as normality depends upon time, place, class, so does morality.

Mr. Hollowell, writing in an idealistic and mechanical manner, can reach the conclusion that, "The state exists to promote justice among men, to help men to become better human beings. . . . Neither 'state' nor 'justice' exists as self-contained entities, and the administration of 'justice' by a state reflects basically the class nature and the property relationship underlying that state."

Mr. Hollowell's idealistic and classless view is mixed with a complete mis-reading of history, so that he sees the masses of people as putty, shaped and used by an elite few; and he altogether misrepresents fascism as a mass movement, actually reflective of the (misguided) people's will.

Because of these limitations, the author, despite his professed concern for democracy, ends by urging conformity. He urges conformity to the will of God (as defined by Christianity), which in fact means to the (unspecified) church, for "the church exists as the principal institution through which the grace of God is mediated to man." And, despite the author's professed concern to revitalize liberalism, he, in fact, equates the subordination of intellect to will, with "revolts against tradition and authority."

A classless and idealist position, in an imperialist society, leads in fact and in essence, to a support of imperialism, whether such a position is decked out in the garb of pragmatism or, as in this case, of neo-scholasticism.

Course Opens

Tomorrow on 'New Deal' Era

Struggles of the 1930's will be analyzed and interpreted in the Jefferson School's new course on "The Great Depression and the 'New Deal,'" which begins tomorrow evening (Tuesday) with David Goldway.

Also beginning next Tuesday is a new course on "The Russian Revolution," taught by Ben Levine, and interpreting the social forces which led to creation of the world's first socialist state.

Other history courses offered in the School's winter term program include "Human History: from Primitive to Socialist Society," with Henry Klein; "U. S. History Through Civil War" and "History of the American Negro People," with Herbert Aptheker; "History of the U.S. Labor Movement: 1918-1935," with Philip Foner; "History of the Jews in the U.S. Since 1876," with Morris U. Schappes; and "World Politics," with Joseph Clark.

There is also a course on "History of Culture and Civilization-V," taught by I. B. Bailin in the

Yiddish language.

Class admission cards for these and other 10-session evening courses beginning this week may be obtained at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Sixth Ave.

'Open House'

All This Week At Jeff School

Students and friends of the Jefferson School of Social Science are being invited to bring their friends and associates for participation in "Open House" activities all this week.

Visitors are welcome in all winter term classes beginning this week, and at the special assemblies which will follow each class period on Monday through Thursday evenings.

On Sunday, Jan. 23, there will be a reception for students, teachers and their guests in the School auditorium. Betty Sanders, of People's Artists, will be present with her guitar. "The Investigator," popular new satire on a famous McCarthyite witchhunter, will be played. There will be refreshments. Admission is free.

The Jefferson School is located at 16 St. and Sixth Ave.

CIO Says President Ignores Jobless Data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (FP).—The CIO has intensified its criticism of President Eisenhower's State of the Union message on the minimum wage recommendation and on the chief executive's declaration that everything in the country is O.K. economically.

In the first reaction given CIO President Walter P. Reuther, hope was expressed that Eisenhower's later message would spell out some kind of constructive program.

In a supplementary statement, Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, who is chairman of the CIO economic committee, declared that "today's government employment figures show that the economic outlook isn't so good. Employment according to the government dropped a million from November to December. Employment, the figures show, was lower in December 1954 than in December 1951 and 1952 and no greater than December 1953 after the recession started."

"The figures tell a story of economic stagnation, so far as jobs are concerned. It is time for affirmative government action, no platitudes and generalities, to get us on the road to full employment and rising standards of living."

Robert Oliver, assistant to Reuther and director of the CIO legislative department, issued a statement saying the disappointment felt after Pres. Eisenhower's "unrealistic increase to 90c" in the minimum wage was heightened by a bill introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.), ranking minority member of the labor committee.

The Smith bill Oliver said "calls

for a delay in the effective date of any new minimum until next year and fails to include any expansion of coverage which both the President and the Secretary of Labor endorsed."

Apparently Smith is repeating

the performance he staged on Taft-Hartley last year. Under the guise of carrying out Eisenhower recommendations for tough revisions he introduced and pushed through the committee a bill which was even tougher.

I. F. Stone Says High Court Broke Pledge on Smith Act Review

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The failure of the U. S. Supreme Court to review the Smith Act convictions of the Thirteen reflects the "moral cowardice which pervades our whole society," according to I. F. Stone in an editorial in his "Weekly" which will be on newsstands tomorrow.

So far the court has consented to review only one Smith Act case, said Stone. That review was confined to the issue of whether the government could validly enact a peacetime sedition statute.

"The court, in the first Foley Square case, decided that the Smith Act was constitutional but declined at that time to pass on the other issues raised. The court clearly promised to do so in future cases," Stone said.

He cited the statement of the late Chief Justice Vinson in the Dennis case: "Where there is doubt as to the intent of the defendants, the nature of their activities, or their power to bring about this evil, this court will review the convictions with the scrupulous care demanded by our Constitution."

Despite this promise, however, the court last year refused to hear the appeal in the Baltimore Smith Act case and now has declined a review of the Flynn case.

More than 100 persons have been indicted under the Smith Act since the Dennis case, said Stone, and appeals are pending from mass convictions in Philadelphia, St. Louis and Hawaii. Others are awaiting trial in Denver, New Haven, Cleveland and Puerto Rico. "Liberals who look the other way rather than risk defending the rights of Communists will have a bitter awakening," Stone said, "like that which they have experienced under loyalty and security procedures. For the day is coming when non-Communists too can and will be prosecuted under the Smith Act. Future Ladejinskys will go to jail."

"The prosecution of men for their opinion alone—whether disguised as 'conspiracy to advocate' or facilitated by group convictions under the 'membership' clause—is a cancer which must be excised or it will destroy the living tissue of a free society. The liberals on or off the bench know this very well but are afraid to act upon it."

UAW Wins Poll At Farmall Plant

ROCK ISLAND, Jan. 16. (FP).—The CIO United Auto Workers has replaced the United Electric Radio & Machine Workers as bargaining agent for about 3,000 workers in the Farmall Works of the Intl. Harvester Co. here.

The UAW tallied 1,740 votes in an NLRB representation election, against 760 for UE.

What's On?

Tonight—Manhattan
RALLY to repeal Walter-McCarran Law at 7 p.m. Mon., Jan. 17. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Ausp: N.Y. Comm. for Protection Foreign Born.

Now Playing
"RUSSIAN BALLERINA"
Starring Ulanova
and
"THEY MET IN MOSCOW"
STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Willie Debunks the Headlines

BACK IN NEW YORK, Willie Mays, reached by phone, blasted the newspaper stories about a "fight" in Puerto Rico between himself and teammate Ruben Gomez.

"I can't understand it," he said. "The papers printed stuff that was just not true. Would I want to fight with Gomez? Why, we're pals! They made a big thing out of nothing. That's right, it was all a lot of nothing and the papers made it into something."

So much for that.

Willie repeated the fact that he is tired of baseball right now. He decided a few weeks ago to call it quits in mid-January and get some rest before spring training, which begins March 1st. He will go back to Puerto Rico in two weeks for the island play-offs, to which he feels committed. But this is his last fling at winter baseball. It is too much.

Remember that he's been going intensively at baseball from the day he arrived at Phoenix last March with his Army discharge papers in his pocket, joined the exhibition game and won it with a home run and a game-saving throw.

It was a high tension season all the way for the Giants. All those wild, tense games as they pulled one after another out of the fire . . . the many crucial series with the Dodgers . . . and then into a World Series. A man like Mays plays the game intensively and all out. There is not a thing special or indestructible about his flesh and bone and muscle just because he plays the game with such magnificent zestful flair. He can finally weary of too big a dose of it without rest just like anyone else.

It would help if Willie could stay in low gear for the six weeks of spring training, just maintaining condition for the season's start. But this can't be because spring training these years aims for the exhibition game buck, launching into games after little more than a week. The fans won't turn out with cash on the line without Mays in the lineup. Nor will taking him out after a few innings do it. The customers in the next city won't fancy that as an inducement to pay regular prices to see the famous New York Giants, the World Champions featuring the one and only Willie Mays.

You would imagine that before the long summer is over the winter play may catch up to Willie and take just a bit away from him. But of course you can take just a bit away from Willie and still have a pretty fair country ball player going for you!

This and That

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED: Jackie Robinson's article in "Look" Magazine entitled "Now I Know Why They Boo Me." Some very interesting reading. Yes, Jackie wrote it himself. . . . Didn't acting coach Sonny Hertzberg keep the Knicks flowing at top speed Saturday night as they decimated Fort Wayne 106-87 by the full use of the ten members of the squad, with nobody staying in the game more than 15 minutes at a stretch? Aren't the Knicks, primarily a running, fast-moving, fast-passing team, at their very best when they can keep the pressure going all the way by keeping everyone fresh? . . . Didn't Si Green of Duquesne leave the Fordham crowd dazed with his tremendous play at the Bronx gym and the Dukes stopped the Rams 67-56? Didn't Johnny Bach leave Fordham in a zone defense because he felt nobody on his team in a man to man defense could come close to stopping Si's driving through and would only foul out trying? . . .

Reader HW says "though I admire the grace, beauty and skill of basketball, I can't get rid of the notion that there's something absurd about a sport in which the participants get taller and taller. . . . Why shouldn't they have different groupings, as in boxing, of men in defined height ranges. Trying to play basketball against somebody seven feet tall is akin to trying to pitch to a midget." Answer—of sorts: I think this business has now become exaggerated in the other direction. The picture of sheer height completely dominating the game and ruling out skill is a false one. Don't your own words of the "grace, beauty and skill of basketball" show that what you say later is exaggerated? Actually there are only a couple of seven footers and none of them are great stars—did you see both Duquesne and UCLA murder Dayton with its seven-foot center Uhl and 6-8 forward Horan? And when the colleges adopt the 12-foot lane instead of the six, the factor of sheer height will be still less important. By the way, in the Columbia-Cornell game Saturday night 5-9 Chet Forte led the winners with 29 points, and FIVE-SIX Chuck Rolles of Cornell led his team with 27 and got the ovation of the night. . . . Columbia had a 6-9 player on the all during the game. Never got in. Wasn't good enough.

Archie Moore informs that he challenged Rocky Marciano to an exhibition fight in Boston, title not on the line, in which he would donate his entire purse to the widow of Ed Sanders, the fighter who died recently after a Boston fight. "Wouldn't even take expenses for my breakfast, not a penny," says the light-heavy champ. No answer from the Marciano camp.

Defend the Fighters For Your Rights

Rally to Free



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

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AND OTHERS

Wed., Jan. 26—Yugoslav Hall

At 7:30 P.M. 405 W. 41 St.

Adm. 50¢ • Ausp: Civil Rights Congress, 6 E. 17 St.

CLASSES BEGIN TONIGHT at the JEFFERSON SCHOOL

REGISTER AND ATTEND ALL THIS WEEK

Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas (6th Ave. at 16 St.) N.Y. 11 WA 9-1600